

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The ordinance passed by the Second Branch last night concerning the Fire Department, is intended to increase the powers of the Chief Marshal, and thereby enable him to increase the efficiency of the department.

It takes money to fight Zulus. English expenditures to date, for that purpose, amount to four and a half million pounds sterling, or about \$22,000,000, and as the last appropriation is asked on account, it would seem as though the end was not yet.

LOUISVILLE people are reported to be more inclined to enforce quarantine measures this year, from the fact that a good many of her yellow fever guests of last year, after availing themselves of her hospitality, went on to Cincinnati to buy their goods.

COUNCIL confirmed the plan of letting out the street cleaning to District Contractors, last night, the First Branch concurring in the action taken by the Second on Tuesday evening last. The result of the plan will be watched with a good deal of interest. There is as fine an opportunity for the contractors to earn their money as we ever remember seeing furnished to five gentlemen engaged in the public service, and we shall be glad to note their progress from time to time.

The high school question, which, at various times, has formed a bone of contention in this city, was the subject of discussion at the Educational Association in session at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. The foundation of the discussion was a paper contributed by Mr. S. W. Dickinson, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, which set forth that the high schools hold the relation of a part to a whole; that without them there could be no true scientific teaching in our system of public schools, as the pupils of the elementary schools would be sent out into public life without a proper training of their reflective faculties, by whose activity general principles are discovered and rules of conduct are constructed. It was urged that the elementary schools cannot teach methods of thinking, nor those doctrines which direct one in all the affairs of life. The further point was made that if the high schools be removed there will be no longer open to all the means of obtaining that knowledge which "trains individuals to be intelligent and good citizens in a highly civilized and free Commonwealth." After asserting, with emphasis, that the high schools should be upheld as a part of the "system," it was admitted that, as these schools exist to-day, they are far from perfect.

It is assumed that these views are representative and that Mr. Dickinson speaks for those who pin their faith to the high schools as an essential part of free public instruction. On the other hand it is urged that they are radically defective for the reason that the base of the cherished system is an ideal one. The assumption that all the pupils of the elementary schools are candidates for the high schools, though not expressly stated, is apparent throughout the paper. On this assumption the curriculum of the system is framed, and, inasmuch as but a slight fraction of the pupils ever gets in sight of the high school, the vast majority of them are compelled to partake of mental food which in many of its characteristics is adapted only to the wants of the few.

The West Virginia Journal of Education this week contains the text of an address delivered by Prof. Alex. L. Wade, County Superintendent of schools in Monongalia county, this State, on the subject of "A graduating system for country schools." The address is too long to be reproduced in these columns, but it is worth the attention of educators, as the plain and simple story of an earnest man, who sought to infuse new life into the public schools with which he was entrusted, and who succeeded beyond his utmost expectations. Its introduction is taken up with a description of the old time methods and appliances which prevailed throughout the schools of the State at the time the lecturer's work among them began. The course of study, then as now, was prescribed by the State, but there was neither uniformity nor completeness among the pupils, for whom it was prepared. In the language of the French Commissioners at our Centennial Exhibition, the course of study in our ungraded schools, was "still in the tentative period, not to say in a state of chaos," and a prominent educational monthly felt called upon to offer the premium of its commendation to any superintendent or teacher who would "suggest any way by which order can be obtained and the confusion now existing avoided."

Professor Wade's first efforts were directed to aiding teachers to organize classes embracing all the branches provided for by the Legislature, and he sought to rouse interest among the teachers and pupils by making public the work of each school. This plan, inducing emulation among the scholars, was found to be beneficial, but when he came to enquire for the names of pupils who had taken up the full course, intending to enter them on his journal, he found, that although the full course was taught in most of the schools, scarcely any of the pupils had taken up more than two studies. The next step was the organizing of classes of advanced pupils who would agree to take up all the free school branches, and this was accomplished in most of the schools under his charge. The same system of giving publicity to the names of scholars who entered and progressed in these classes was continued, and considerable additional interest was evolved among pupils and their friends. But the pupils thus secured, in but few instances agreed to complete the full course then begun, and here the first perplexity was encountered. We let the professor tell his own story.

Pupils very naturally asked, before availing themselves of the advantages of the new system, how soon

is this work to be completed, and who is to judge whether or not it is well done? I replied that each one would have his own time to do this to complete the course, and we would have to trust to the honor of each one to do this well. I organized two classes upon the above conditions, and in our educational meeting in the evening stated my plan. But it created no interest. No one could see either point or edge to it. It fell "flat as a pancake." I myself felt that it was a failure, and for the first time I wished that somebody else was superintending the schools. After the meeting adjourned I retired at the house of a friend, and found no rest. I was full of thoughts to and fro. I thought of returning home and resigning, but that looked like cowardice. I thought of the pleasant places occupied by president and professors in colleges, and principals and teachers in high schools, and I almost envied them their pleasure. I remembered not long before, upon the wall of a parlor in West Virginia, a diploma, belonging to a young lady, a graduate of the high school of Fort Wayne, Indiana—my native State. Then the inquiry came in my mind; if they graduated pupils in high schools, why not graduate them in low schools? In a moment the darkness fled from my mind, the light flashed and I fancied it was day. I said sure I had made the discovery. I felt sure I would bring all the plans and appliances from the higher schools, and apply them to the primary schools.

We will have annual examinations, and commencement exercises, and we will grant diplomas and form alumni associations. Early next morning I entered upon my duties with renewed energies, and undertook to organize by the aid of the teachers in each school a class of volunteers who would agree not only to take up the free school course, but to complete it in a given length of time, and to pass a public examination at the end of the term. I selected pupils who were advanced far enough to enable them to complete the course during that term, so I proposed that a public examination be held by the County Superintendent in each district (not sub-district) at the end of the term, and that each pupil who shall pass such examination creditably would receive a handsome diploma or honorary certificate, signed by the County Superintendent and the teachers of the school in which he had completed his course.

Of the ultimate success of this plan it is hardly necessary to speak, where, as in this section, recent exhibitions of its entire adaptation to the end in view have been given. Its good effect upon the schools which adopted it became once apparent. Pupils and teachers became interested in a plan which combined the two features of encouragement, requisite for any voluntary undertaking, and a proper recognition of the work done, at its close. The attention and interest of the public was attracted, and wherever the plan was given a fair trial, as in this city, the general verdict was that it supplied a prominent feature needed to make the public school system a success.

We should be glad to supply the information contained in Superintendent Wade's address, as to the effects of the plan upon pupils subsequent to their graduation, the character of the alumni meetings held, and the endorsements of practical educators and observers. The foregoing, however, will serve to indicate the prominent points in the history of a plan, with the introduction of which a new era began in West Virginia public school education, and the benefits of which are likely to increase with time, to our advantage, and the honor of its founders.

On motion of Dr. Dibble, quarantine was declared against New Orleans.

Calvo's Quarantine.
CAIRO, July 31.—The local Board of Health passed resolutions that all persons entering the city be required to produce a certificate that they have not been in fever districts, and that they have not been in contact with persons suffering from the disease. The Board also passed resolutions that all persons entering the city be required to produce a certificate that they have not been in fever districts, and that they have not been in contact with persons suffering from the disease.

St. Louis, July 31.—The name of a negro who died at 712 Washington street night before last is now ascertained to be Julius Zales, of Memphis. There is no longer any doubt that his death was caused by yellow fever. Hans Allston, a Swede who arrived here from Memphis last night, has been sent to the quarantine hospital as a suspicious case.

Wm. Martin, who came from Memphis some days ago, has taken sick here and was sent to the hospital. He was sent from there to the quarantine to-day as a suspicious case.

The steamers Holiday, from New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, from Memphis; and the Colorado, from Vicksburg, arrived at the quarantine after midnight last night, and have come up to the city.

The Holiday's passengers, about 25 in number, came up by rail. There is some mystery as to how the Holiday got away from the quarantine, it being the intention, it is said, of the officials there to retain her.

There are no new cases of yellow fever at quarantine.

No Reason for Alarm.
NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Board of Health adopted resolutions deprecating the enactment of severe quarantine regulations against the city, expressing the opinion that there was no reason for alarm, and hoping that as soon as the plague and cities that have through great prudence put up quarantine bars, will find it in their power to take them down and allow the business of the country to proceed where it can do so without real danger to the public.

Freighting Against the Camp Scheme.
MEMPHIS, July 31.—A large meeting of colored people was held to-day at noon at Cochran Hall. The resolution opposing the removal of the blacks to the camp and their determination to appeal to the absent merchants for assistance was adopted. The sentiments of the meeting were strongly opposed to the camp scheme.

Deaths at New York.
NEW YORK, July 31.—Bartholomew McKean, the fireman of the steamer Meriden, from Havana, died this morning of yellow fever at the quarantine. A. F. Beith, barber of the steamer Sargat, died last night. There is one patient still in the hospital.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Yellow Fever Situation in the South.

Butterworth Tells His Story to the Investigating Committee.

Terrible Accident to a Pleasure Party

On the St. Lawrence River, Resulting in Five Deaths.

Kentucky Convicts Make a Break for Liberty.

Five New Cases at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Five new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, four of whom were colored. Three deaths have occurred, viz: Michael Athy, brother of Chief of Police Athy; Brooks Wilson, telegraph operator, and C. S. Roper. The latter resides beyond the corporation line.

Yellow Fever.
The wife of Chief of Police Athy was stricken with fever last night at Raleigh, Tenn. His daughter, Eudora, is in a dying condition. Weather clear and warm, which is favorable to the spread of the fever.

Four More Cases.
MEMPHIS, July 31.—Four more cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, to-wit: James Heister, Jerry Creedan, Rachel Taylor and Mary Taylor. One additional death has occurred, viz: H. Durat, residing six miles from the city.

Fighting Against Quarantine.
LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—Dr. Colburn, sent to Grand Glaisio by the Board of Health to explain to the people that the quarantine building proposed there, is for the detention of suspected people, transfer freights, etc., and not for a pest house, returned this morning. He reports the Grand Glaisio people unreasonable and willing to fight rather than allow the erection of the building. Dr. Colburn says it was with difficulty that the intelligent people could prevent a riot and the destruction of railroad property. A man came down from Charleston, Mo., to Poplar Bluff without the permission of Dr. Jones, and got on again at Poplar Bluff without the permission of Dr. Walters. At Walnut Ridge the people threatened to hang him if he did not get out. It was determined to send him back on freight train, but he took to the woods.

Lincoln's Monument.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—A meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association was held here to-day for the purpose of transacting general business. A letter was read from Lyman G. Meade stating that he had a model of the third or artillery group complete and ready for casting, and had commenced work on fourth and last or cavalry group, but awaited the order of the Association before proceeding further.

Calvo's Quarantine.
CAIRO, July 31.—The local Board of Health passed resolutions that all persons entering the city be required to produce a certificate that they have not been in fever districts, and that they have not been in contact with persons suffering from the disease.

St. Louis, July 31.—The name of a negro who died at 712 Washington street night before last is now ascertained to be Julius Zales, of Memphis. There is no longer any doubt that his death was caused by yellow fever. Hans Allston, a Swede who arrived here from Memphis last night, has been sent to the quarantine hospital as a suspicious case.

Wm. Martin, who came from Memphis some days ago, has taken sick here and was sent to the hospital. He was sent from there to the quarantine to-day as a suspicious case.

The steamers Holiday, from New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, from Memphis; and the Colorado, from Vicksburg, arrived at the quarantine after midnight last night, and have come up to the city.

The Holiday's passengers, about 25 in number, came up by rail. There is some mystery as to how the Holiday got away from the quarantine, it being the intention, it is said, of the officials there to retain her.

There are no new cases of yellow fever at quarantine.

No Reason for Alarm.
NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Board of Health adopted resolutions deprecating the enactment of severe quarantine regulations against the city, expressing the opinion that there was no reason for alarm, and hoping that as soon as the plague and cities that have through great prudence put up quarantine bars, will find it in their power to take them down and allow the business of the country to proceed where it can do so without real danger to the public.

Freighting Against the Camp Scheme.
MEMPHIS, July 31.—A large meeting of colored people was held to-day at noon at Cochran Hall. The resolution opposing the removal of the blacks to the camp and their determination to appeal to the absent merchants for assistance was adopted. The sentiments of the meeting were strongly opposed to the camp scheme.

Deaths at New York.
NEW YORK, July 31.—Bartholomew McKean, the fireman of the steamer Meriden, from Havana, died this morning of yellow fever at the quarantine. A. F. Beith, barber of the steamer Sargat, died last night. There is one patient still in the hospital.

Col. John V. Dubois, U. S. A., died at his residence near Hudson, N. Y., yesterday.

THE CINCINNATI INQUIRY.

Mr. Butterworth Takes the Stand and Tells His Story.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—At the session of the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day the Chairman announced that Judge Foraker had sent a complete list of the supervisors and those who refused to serve.

Alexander M. Pearce was then called, who told the story of the trouble between Supervisors Ferry and Buck; said Mr. Ferry was much respected by the neighborhood.

Mr. Campbell then called Mr. Butterworth to the stand. Mr. Butterworth said he thought it a rather odd proceeding, but was perfectly willing.

Mr. Conger remarked that it appeared strange that the prominent gentlemen who preferred charges before Congress failed to appear now, and suggested that the better plan was to call the memorialists first and learn what the charges were.

Mr. Butterworth then said: The gentleman who has called me is known to be my personal enemy. I know he is here to endeavor to smirch my reputation. I think it improper to call me now, but an unwilling. If the Committee desired Mr. Campbell is not here in the interest of any party but as my personal enemy.

Mr. Campbell replied, denying the charge, claiming that his firm had been employed in the case and disclaimed any enmity towards Butterworth. Mr. Campbell then said: I received from Col. Robinson of Columbus \$1,800. It was sent to me not to the committee. Received \$1,000 from this neighborhood. I had determined to run the campaign myself; never received a cent from anyone. I received from Col. Robinson of Columbus \$1,800. It was sent to me not to the committee. Received \$1,000 from this neighborhood. I had determined to run the campaign myself; never received a cent from anyone.

Lincoln's Monument.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—A meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association was held here to-day for the purpose of transacting general business. A letter was read from Lyman G. Meade stating that he had a model of the third or artillery group complete and ready for casting, and had commenced work on fourth and last or cavalry group, but awaited the order of the Association before proceeding further.

Calvo's Quarantine.
CAIRO, July 31.—The local Board of Health passed resolutions that all persons entering the city be required to produce a certificate that they have not been in fever districts, and that they have not been in contact with persons suffering from the disease.

St. Louis, July 31.—The name of a negro who died at 712 Washington street night before last is now ascertained to be Julius Zales, of Memphis. There is no longer any doubt that his death was caused by yellow fever. Hans Allston, a Swede who arrived here from Memphis last night, has been sent to the quarantine hospital as a suspicious case.

Wm. Martin, who came from Memphis some days ago, has taken sick here and was sent to the hospital. He was sent from there to the quarantine to-day as a suspicious case.

The steamers Holiday, from New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, from Memphis; and the Colorado, from Vicksburg, arrived at the quarantine after midnight last night, and have come up to the city.

The Holiday's passengers, about 25 in number, came up by rail. There is some mystery as to how the Holiday got away from the quarantine, it being the intention, it is said, of the officials there to retain her.

There are no new cases of yellow fever at quarantine.

No Reason for Alarm.
NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The Board of Health adopted resolutions deprecating the enactment of severe quarantine regulations against the city, expressing the opinion that there was no reason for alarm, and hoping that as soon as the plague and cities that have through great prudence put up quarantine bars, will find it in their power to take them down and allow the business of the country to proceed where it can do so without real danger to the public.

Freighting Against the Camp Scheme.
MEMPHIS, July 31.—A large meeting of colored people was held to-day at noon at Cochran Hall. The resolution opposing the removal of the blacks to the camp and their determination to appeal to the absent merchants for assistance was adopted. The sentiments of the meeting were strongly opposed to the camp scheme.

Deaths at New York.
NEW YORK, July 31.—Bartholomew McKean, the fireman of the steamer Meriden, from Havana, died this morning of yellow fever at the quarantine. A. F. Beith, barber of the steamer Sargat, died last night. There is one patient still in the hospital.

Col. John V. Dubois, U. S. A., died at his residence near Hudson, N. Y., yesterday.

KENTUCKY CONVICTS.

Make a Break for Liberty—Most of the Escaped Party Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—A Frankfort special to the Courier-Journal says: A little after 5 o'clock this morning, the citizens of Frankfort, residing in the neighborhood of the Penitentiary, were aroused from their slumbers by a rapid firing of small guns and a loud clamor of voices. Some fifteen or twenty shots were heard in rapid succession, and loud shouts, indicating another exodus from the "black hole."

Those who got to their windows or doors early enough were witnesses of the escape. Two men were seen coming down the rope, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The firing was from the guards inside. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

The escape was a complete success. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope. One man, the last to come was the rope.

FOREIGN NEWS.

De Chambord's Manifesto Regarding His Aspirations.

He Thinks He Can Save Lovely France Yet.

The Expenses of the South African War.

IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The committee for the erection of a chapel in honor of the Prince Imperial, has issued an appeal calling on the nation for aid for the erection of a chapel in Paris. Joachim Maréchal is president of the committee. The absence of Prince Jerome Napoleon's name from the committee is noted.

THE SALARIES OF BISHOPS.
The extreme left in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday abstained from voting when the estimate for the salaries of Bishops was submitted. As less than half of the Chamber voted the vote was invalid. The Chamber voted the vote was invalid. The Chamber voted the vote was invalid.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.
VERSAILLLES, July 31.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted the recommendations of the Committee to reduce the stipends of Bishops and to increase the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

THE SENATE'S DECISION.
PARIS, July 31.—The Senate has decided to reject the bill proposed by the Chamber of Deputies for the reduction of the stipends of Bishops and the increase of the stipends of the minor clergy.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Large Wool Purchases—Cultivation of Forest Trees—Personal.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 31. Correspondence of the Intelligencer.
Charles M. Butler, of the Globe Woolen Company, Utica, New York, left for home this week. While here he bought three hundred thousand pounds of the fine wools of this and adjoining counties, for which he paid the growers considerably over one hundred thousand dollars. This amount of money, when circulated among the farmers, merchants and mechanics, cannot fail to improve the times in our vicinity. Mr. Butler has been purchasing the Brooke county wools for many years, and if they are not of a superior quality will find him so, when he can buy elsewhere at less prices. We understand the Globe Mills make the finest mens wools in this country and compare very favorably with foreign manufacture. It is to be hoped that our wool growers will continue to raise fine wools. Mr. Butler was very assisted in his work here by Col. H. W. Crothers and Thomas Everett, the wool being handled at the warehouse of Everett, Bracken & Co. Mr. George has also handled a large quantity of wool, a portion of which we shall speak again when more fully advised.

Disaster to a Pleasure Party.
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 31.—Two steam yachts lashed together, containing a pleasure party, had not proceeded more than twenty rods from the dock when the leading lashed loose, and one of the yachts capsized and sunk, drowning Mrs. Perrell, of Birmingham, Mrs. Sarah Bostwick, Mrs. and Miss Burkhead, of Kirkwood, and Miss Hattie Pollock, of New York.

The party which met with an accident here this morning was from Birmingham, N. Y., and vicinity, and numbered about twenty-five persons. They were spending a few days on the St. Lawrence, and had this morning hired the steam yacht Farrington and Josephine, with a view to visiting Kingston, Ontario and other points. They steamed up the river from Thousand Island Park to this place, and as the Josephine was a slower boat than the Farrington, it was proposed to push the two boats and thus keep the party together.

As soon as this was done they proceeded on their journey, but had not gone forty rods when it was found that the yachts were not properly adjusted, and the Josephine commenced taking water. Without lessening the speed an effort was made to loosen the stays. The bow line was let out until the Josephine had swung around sideways, when it caught in a knot and the yachtsmen, in an effort to free the water in half a minute, the boat lost its way over every one on board fell into the water, and many were drawn down to the boat.

Nothing happened to the Farrington and many were taken out of the water by her crew, and others by the boat which was pushed out from the shore as soon as the accident occurred. Five ladies were drowned. None of the bodies have been recovered. Divers arrived to-night, and efforts will be made to raise the bodies and the yachts. Great blame is attached to the Captains of both boats for their mismanagement and lack of judgment.

In regard to Corporations.
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31.—In response to numerous inquiries, Auditor General Schell will to-morrow issue a circular relative to registration of corporations under the general revenue laws. He says all incorporated companies and institutions organized under the laws of the State or doing business in the State, including banks, National and State, and banking, bridge, canal, cemetery, coal, gas, iron, improvement, insurance, manufacturing, mining, market, navigation, oil, plank road, railroad, telegraph, transportation, turnpike, road and water companies, building and loan associations, savings institutions and all other incorporate companies and institutions existing churches, and all limited partnerships are required to register with regard to former registration. The registry must be filed on or before September 7th, 1879, to relieve corporations, etc., from the penalty of \$500 imposed by the new law. This penalty will be rigidly enforced on those failing to comply with the requirements of the law. Companies claiming partnership claiming exemption from taxation should accompany the registry with a sworn statement showing the nature of their business and the grounds for exemption. The Auditor General will be fully examined after the registry is filed, and the corporations, etc., not liable to taxation will be notified.

The National Educational Association.
PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—At to-day's session of the National Educational Association, resolutions were adopted advocating the donation of a part of the public domain for the endowment and maintenance of an institute in the States and Territories for a higher education of women. The committee was appointed to bring the subject more prominently before Congress and the people.

Exchequer Mine Management.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Judge Wright, of the County Court, to-day ordered the case of Geo. Schultz, of Exchequer mine, to be submitted to the next general term. An election of Exchequer shareholders to-day drew over 1,000 shares were represented, and unanimously resolved to change the management and an entire new Board of Trustees were elected, as follows: J. B. Russell, C. L. Waller, Thos. B. Shannon, H. M. Levy and B. G. Brown.

The G. A. R. Encampment.
Kear, Pa., July 31.—Several additional posts reported to the G. A. R. Encampment to-day. The veterans were received by Gen. Negley. The semi-annual convention was held, at which reports showed an unprecedented increase in the membership. The organization is out of debt, and has a surplus of \$1,000. The G. A. R. and military, to-morrow, will participate in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the